

## STRIFE AMONG MAGISTRATES.

WALSH AND CORNELL GET FISTS  
UP AT BOARD MEETING.

Mr. Cornell complained of illegal discharges of two prisoners—Mr. Walsh and Fred Zabinsky, who had been arrested on his warrant, charged with stealing from his employer, under bail for examination the next day and in default of bail sent him to the City Prison. As Magistrate Cornell understood it, none but the Magistrate who issued the warrant or a Justice of the Supreme Court can take bail in such a case. Magistrate Cornell said that Judge Rosalsky had admitted Zabinsky to bail and had written on a scrap of paper a discharge which was sent to the keeper of the City Prison.

Magistrate Cornell asked what the board intended to do about it. He had written to Judge Rosalsky and the latter had replied over the telephone that he had intended to act in good faith, that he knew the family of the prisoner and that it seemed a hardship to keep the young man locked up. Judge Rosalsky said, according to Magistrate Cornell, that he had consulted with some of his colleagues and they were not sure but that he had the right to take bail in such a case.

Magistrate Cornell asked if he himself believed he had such a right Judge Rosalsky said he would not go so far as that, but he was very busy with personal interests at that time and as soon as election was over he would write a brief on the subject and send it to Magistrate Cornell. It has not arrived yet.

The board decided to send word to the Commissioner of Correction that if he liberated any more prisoners on illegal discharges the Board of Magistrates would hold him personally to account.

Magistrate Walsh rose and said he was not satisfied that any Magistrate did not have the right to take bail in such a case and then he turned and said:

"I want to ask Judge Cornell if he does not spend most of his time at Bay Side, L. I.?"

Magistrate Cornell sprang to his feet and said:

"If I do it's no one's business."

"I want to know if you don't spend your time at Bay Side," shouted Magistrate Walsh.

"It is an impertinent question. Exactly what do you want to know?"

"I want to know if you don't spend your time out there nights when you ought to be in town, where you can be reached in bail cases and where it is your duty to be so as to take bail."

"I want to say to you, sir," said Magistrate Cornell, advancing toward the table, "that I have taken bail at night in more cases than you ever thought of doing."

"Don't you spend your time at Bay Side?" shouted Magistrate Walsh.

"I spend as much of my time there as I can properly and I shall continue to do so. Your remarks are grossly impertinent. Just bring charges against me for it, if you wish, and I'll show you that I have a right to spend my time there if I wish."

Magistrate Walsh said he did not favor it. He said he was in New York. I am a citizen of this town and if I choose to go out of town evenings it is none of your business, sir. Magistrate Sweetser, whom I have charged with illegally releasing a prisoner I committed, might have the right to ask such a question as you have, but you have no right. You are grossly impertinent, sir."

"Any citizen has the right to call you to account and I do so," said Magistrate Walsh, who was on his feet shaking his fist and glaring at Magistrate Cornell. Magistrate Cornell got as near to his feet as he could and said that he was shaking his fist. The other Magistrates shifted uneasily in their chairs. Magistrate Cornell kept shouting that Magistrate Walsh was impertinent, and finally some one thought that the best way to end it was by moving to adjourn.

Before the Rosalsky episode Magistrate Cornell had recited how Magistrate Sweetser had discharged William McKibben from the workhouse, to which he really had not been sent, being held in the court prison, because some politicians had come to the court and said they needed McKibben that day.

"How is politics pertinent to it?" asked Magistrate Walsh, who is a Tammany district leader.

"How is a matter of politics a crime?" asked Magistrate Breen.

"I'll show you both before I get through," said Magistrate Cornell. Then he related how Magistrate Sweetser had said he had been tricked by some one putting the papers before him to sign. Magistrate Sweetser repeated his explanation and said he was dumfounded when he learned what he had done. He declared that no influence could have persuaded him to do a wrong act. He expressed regret.

Magistrate Walsh wanted to know how any one but the clerk could get hold of a pink discharge paper. No one knew, and it came out that the pink discharge paper was not the one on which the man should have been discharged. The pink paper was filled out in the handwriting of some one who was not a clerk.

"It was done by one of the politicians who came to get that man out," said Magistrate Cornell, "and that is what I meant when I said I would show the connection of politics with this discharge."

"I want to say," said Magistrate Walsh, "that in my judgment Magistrate Sweetser's explanation is reasonable. I want to say that if he had discharged this man illegally he committed no greater wrong than the committing Magistrate who sent the young man to the workhouse."

"What is that?" cried Magistrate Cornell. "I had a right to send him there. He deserved it. He was guilty of atrocious disorderly conduct. He called a policeman in the court a vile name and made a threat."

"The papers say," said Magistrate Walsh, "that he used vile language. I don't say anything about disorderly conduct."

"What is using vile language but disorderly conduct? The crime is on the books."

"I repeat," said Magistrate Walsh, "that Magistrate Sweetser did no more wrong than Magistrate Cornell did in committing the man."

The upshot of the Sweetser incident was that it was decided that no keeper should have discharged McKibben on the paper that Magistrate Sweetser signed, and it was decided to call the attention of the Commissioner of Correction to the act of one of his subordinates.

Magistrate Walsh read the correspondence that had been taken place between him and Henry W. Taft, representing the Bar Association, in reference to the investigation which the Board of Magistrates had previously made into the conduct of any of its members and also the conduct of business in the courts. Mr. Taft called attention to by-law 14 of the Bar Association, which seemed to indicate that the association could proceed only when written charges were filed against members of the association or other lawyers. He asked or suggested as to how such an investigation was to be made.

This brought Magistrate Breen to his feet, urging that the board make its own investigation.

"We can't close our eyes to this matter," he said. "It is too scandalous. It is no wonder that we hear whisperings about legislating this board out of existence. If this board fails to do its duty to itself

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and the public, then in my judgment if there is legislation to oust the board such action would almost seem deserved.

Magistrate Cornell said that the Bar Association by its by-law had the right to investigate anything "touching the administration of justice." Magistrate Sweetser said he had caused the names of the accused Magistrates brought out, and it was decided to renew the request to the Bar Association and ask that all newspaper writers who had caused articles to be printed and the District Attorney and the Magistrates whose names were brought out be summoned before the association.

Magistrate Walsh then made known the fact that a desk in the Yorkville court had been jimmied open on Sunday, November 10, after the court had adjourned and fine papers and affidavits had been stolen. No one knew exactly what had been taken in the robbery, and Sgt. Bingham of the court squad had reported that no trace of the thief or exactly what he had taken could be found. No one could fix the responsibility. It was said that the janitor was in sole charge at the time, however. No one knew but that important blanks had been taken that could be used in fooling the Magistrates, as Magistrate Sweetser says he was fooled on election day. It was decided to ask Commissioner Bingham to take up the case, and Magistrate Walsh said that if the Police Commissioner could not find out all about it he could at least clean up the court squad.

Magistrate Steinert then brought up his scheme to rid the station houses and the police courts to some extent of the professional bondsmen. He said that by issuing summons to the inmates of houses instead of arresting them graft could be cut down. Magistrate Walsh said he had favored the plan in his annual report. Magistrate Barlow said he did not favor it, and he told how 150 women had come to his court simply on the request of the chief clerk. Magistrate Cornell broke in and said:

"I am getting tired of giving lectures on summonses and I am tired of lecturing on prostitutes. What good is there in bringing these inmates to court, anyway?"

Magistrate Walsh told of one woman who was arrested four times in one night. She hired the same bondsmen each time. She said him three times and said that she would pay him for the fourth bond the next day, and thus got her liberty. He declared that the bondsmen were bloodsuckers and wanted to know how to clear them out of the police courts.

"Throw them out, as I did," said Magistrate Cornell. The board then passed a resolution approving Magistrate Steinert's scheme.

The meeting adjourned in so much confusion after the Cornell-Walsh episode that no action was taken on the court attendants scheme, which had been laid over until yesterday to receive its death blow.

## EUROPE AT JAMESTOWN.

England, France, Germany and Italy to Send Exhibits to the Jamestown Exposition.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Nov. 26.—Charles W. Kohlhaas, special commissioner for the Jamestown Exposition, returned to London to-day from a tour of Europe. He reports that the industrial concerns of Europe, especially the big firms of England, France, Germany and Italy, that are engaged in the manufacture of armaments, intend to participate in the Exposition.

The British Admiralty has appointed Capt. Lionel de Latour Wells, R. N., who took a prominent part in the British Naval Exhibition of 1891, to look after its interests at Jamestown. Germany has appointed a permanent committee to investigate the claims of foreign expositions, the moving spirit of the committee being Privy Councillor Goldschmidt, author of the popular work, "The Unbounded Possibilities of America."

Herr Goldschmidt will give a banquet to Dr. S. N. D. North and the other American tariff commissioners at Berlin on Dec. 2, and after attending that banquet Mr. Kohlhaas intends to go to Japan and invite Field Marshal Prince Oyama to visit Jamestown.

## The Weather.

A storm from the Northwest was central yesterday over Wisconsin causing snow in Wyoming, the Dakotas, Minnesota, and about Lake Superior. For western Pennsylvania, north and middle New York, New England and the middle Mississippi Valley. It was cloudy and unsettled in the Ohio Valley and middle Atlantic States. In the South Atlantic States the weather was generally fair.

Warmer weather prevailed over the storm at almost all points east of the Mississippi. Between the Mississippi River and Rocky Mountains it was colder. Freezing temperatures were confined to the western half of the country.

In this city the day was cloudy; warmer; wind, light to fresh east to southeast; average humidity, 60 per cent; barometer, corrected to read to sea level, at 8 A. M., 30.30; 3 P. M., 30.15.

The temperature yesterday as recorded by the official thermometer is shown in the annexed table:

WASHINGTON FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW: For eastern New York and New England, rain to-day; fair and colder to-morrow; fresh to brisk southwest to northwest winds.

For the District of Columbia, fair to-day; fair and colder to-morrow; fresh west to northwest winds.

For Maryland, fair to-day and colder in west portion; fair and colder to-morrow; fresh west to northwest winds.

For Delaware, partly cloudy to-day; fair and colder to-morrow; fresh to brisk southwest to northwest winds.

For eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey, clearing to-day; fair and colder to-morrow; fresh to brisk southwest to northwest winds.

For western Pennsylvania, north and middle New York, fair to-day, possibly turning to snow or sleet; local snows to-morrow and colder in east portion; brisk to high west winds.

## WOMEN WILL GUARD TILLMAN.

REFUSE NEGROES \$5,000 OFFER TO CALL OFF LECTURE.

Blacks Threaten Legal Proceedings and Are Denied by Mrs. Keeler, Agent of Hospital Senator's Address Is to Benefit—Says She'll Meet Tillman at Train.

CHICAGO, Nov. 26.—Threats of legal proceedings to prevent Senator Tillman from speaking to-morrow evening at Orchestra Hall and promises of \$5,000 indemnity to the promoters if they would call off the lecture were made by a delegation of negroes in an interview with Mrs. J. Keeler, financial agent of the Chicago Union Hospital, in her office to-day.

Before the interview began Mrs. Keeler said she regarded the men who had made the appointment as intellectual members of their race and stoutly declared that while they might intimidate Mayor Dunne they could not intimidate her as she "is the daughter of a soldier who fought to free the slaves."

In fact, she proposes to meet Senator Tillman on his arrival to-morrow to act as his "bodyguard," with the assistance of a woman member of the hospital board.

The Rev. Mr. Carey began the interview. He said there was an unusual amount of race antagonism in Chicago at present following the recent election. He said that one man was in the hospital as a result of fights growing out of the disturbed state of feeling, and that a lecture by Senator Tillman would only inflame that feeling.

"Senator Tillman will speak," Mrs. Keeler replied, resolutely, emphasizing the "will." Dr. Carey shook his head slowly, and said one word:

"May be."

"What do you mean? Only death will prevent him," replied Mrs. Keeler. Dr. Bentley took up the lines. "There are legal ways, Mrs. Keeler," he said.

"Dr. Bentley, I expect you to stand by me in giving this lecture for charity," said Mrs. Keeler, with feeling. Dr. Bentley had made the appointment for the interview.

"There will be violence," replied the negro.

After the interview Dr. Carey, Dr. Bentley and Mr. Taylor refused to say what line of legal action they would take if created, intimidated, however, that Mayor Dunne had hinted at a legal method of procedure to them in their interview yesterday. Dr. Carey said:

"Mayor Dunne said there was no way by which he could keep Tillman from talking—that is, no way as Mayor."

"Why, if Roosevelt himself, after he retires from the Presidency, was announced for a lecture, you would try to stop him," said Mrs. Keeler to the negro committee.

"No, he would make only a mistake. There are only three public speakers whom we want to stop," replied Dr. Carey. "They are Vardaman, the Governor of Mississippi, John Temple Graves and Tillman. They represent opposition to the advancement of our race. They are the men who would strip the colored man of all intellectual qualities and make him a brute."

The example of Cleveland women was cited to Mrs. Keeler by Dr. Carey. "The women there had engaged Tillman for a charity lecture, but when they learned that he was a colored man they cancelled the date," said the spokesman. "Can't Chicago women do as much?"

The colored people, Mr. Taylor said, were ready to raise \$100, which they understood to be Senator Tillman's charge. Mrs. Keeler said the hospital expected to take in from \$3,000 to \$4,000.

Finally the negroes offered Mrs. Keeler \$5,000 for the hospital if she would have Senator Tillman's lecture date cancelled.

"They did not talk further about legal proceedings, not wishing to show their hand," said Mrs. Keeler after the committee had gone. "But they offered the \$5,000. Of course I turned it down. That lecture will be given. I expect the house to be full, too."

As soon as the negroes had left her office Mrs. Keeler called up Attorney Miles S. Mason, who has consented to preside at the Tillman meeting. "There is no legal action whereby they can prevent Senator Tillman from lecturing," Mr. Mason said to her.

## DROP IN CUBA'S INCOME.

Revenues for October Show Serious Decrease From 1905—Customs Improving.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. HAVANA, Nov. 26.—The revenues of the republic for October, including customs receipts and receipts from internal revenue but excluding the special loan taxes, amount to \$1,061,000, against \$2,212,000 for the corresponding month last year.

It is expected that the revenue for November will exceed \$2,000,000, as the customs receipts have grown considerably.

## JULIE BONBON PROVOKES NOISE.

Unpleasant Demonstrations at the Waldorf Theatre in London.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Nov. 26.—"Julie Bonbon" was uproariously received to-night at the Waldorf Theatre, the demonstration being of a mixed character. Some of the audience were noisy because they disliked the piece, and others because they liked it.

All the acting honours went to Clara Lipman, who, the critics admit, is a real actress.

Pope Receives King George.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. ROME, Nov. 26.—The Pope, dressed in white, received in audience to-day George King of the Hellenes, and greeted him most cordially.

## RAISULI THE STORM CENTRE.

ANY OUTBREAK BY HIM MEANS WAR IN MOROCCO.

France and Spain Ready to Act Promptly and Germany Won't Interfere—Residents of Tangier Fear That Brigand Will Repeat the Pederlaris Coup.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Nov. 26.—The Moroccan situation has apparently reached a high degree of tension, although from the non-official public point of view the whole affair seems sufficiently simple to afford every opportunity for a reasonable solution, always excepting the possibilities of disturbance which are absolutely at Raisuli's command. He is now more than ever the key to the whole situation, certainly so far as ability to precipitate a crisis is concerned.

With him, whether acting on his own initiative or at the instigation of interested intrigues, lies the opportunity to make the provision of the Algerian convention come peacefully into operation or to force a disturbance, of which nobody can accurately foresee the outcome. Such at least is the view held in circles in a position to have the best information.

Raisuli's career, however, affords little expectation that he will be moved by any consideration for international equity, and it is understood that the French Government feels impelled to take all due measures for the protection of foreigners in case of overt acts by him which might instantly create international turmoil.

Spain is acting in accordance with the same views. This is understood to be the explanation of the despatch of warships, which has worked up the press of the European capitals, especially Paris. Here many express fear that France will be drawn into a Moroccan war, from which nothing is to be gained. The Conservatives to-day oppose this alarmist view.

This explanation has been obtained from high sources:

All the legations and the homes of wealthy, responsible foreigners are in the suburbs of Tangier. These suburbs Raisuli has taken and holds absolutely. If he chooses he can at any time kidnap anybody there, as he did Mr. Perdicaris, and demand ransom. All the Ministers have prayed their Governments to take some action. Some of the residents have fled. Others without guards live in daily fear.

The Algerian convention provides that France and Spain shall jointly police Tangier, but France feels that she has made herself responsible to Europe and the United States for the safety of foreigners in Morocco, not only after March, when the convention becomes effective, but now. She has therefore arranged with Spain to despatch a sufficient force, prepared for eventualities, replacing the cruisers now in Moroccan waters with battleships. She hopes that she will be forced into no active measures. If Raisuli remains quiescent no further action will be taken. Should he determine on an outbreak action will be necessary.

The French Government has communicated this programme to the European Powers and the United States. A late despatch from Berlin to-night says that Dr. Rosen, German Minister to Morocco, has placed himself wholly with the other Ministers regarding the requirements of the situation at Tangier and that Germany sees no reason why the preservation of order, pending the operation of the Algerian convention, should not be entrusted solely to France and Spain.

Germany was thought to be the least likely of all the Powers to grant this acquiescence. If the others follow the whole situation will rest upon Raisuli, an outbreak by whom would force the French troops to drive him to the mountains.

Washington, Nov. 26.—Commander John C. Frémont, U. S. N., naval attaché of the American Embassy at Paris and St. Petersburg, who accompanied Mr. Gummere, the American Minister to Morocco, on the recent mission to Fez, has returned to Paris and reported his arrival to the State Department.

It was said at the Department to-day that Commander Frémont had stated in his communication that the mission was treated with every consideration by the officials of Morocco. There have been some reports to the contrary.

## POPE MAY YIELD TO FRANCE.

American Prelates Said to Have Advised Consultation—Addition Bottoms.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Nov. 26.—The Church situation is becoming more sensitive daily. According to information in reliable quarters Cardinal Richard received to-day the Pope's definite instructions relative to December 11. There is the keenest desire to know their nature, but they have not been published.

Word, however, has come unequivocally from Rome to some interested circles that the Pope personally is much more inclined to a pacific, liberal and conciliatory attitude toward France than has been generally supposed or would be judged from his encyclical, but Cardinal Merry del Val is determined to prevent him from yielding, if possible.

Word has also come on what appears to be good authority that American prelates have expressed to the Pope their belief that France is in a position to carry out the association law successfully and advising against an uncompromising attitude on the part of the Pontiff. It is also said that Cardinal Satolli has absorbed American ideas to the extent that he has added himself to those counselling the Pope to a conciliatory attitude.

The Church and State conflict has given rise to a curious dispute between the Mayor and Vicar of Canourgue, Department of Lozère, where the municipal council, taking advantage of the law permitting it to manage funerals as regards the part occurring outside the church, bought a hearse for the use of the people at a cost of six francs per funeral until the whole price of the hearse, 800 francs, should be paid, when the vehicle could be used without any payment whatsoever.

The hearse not being consecrated and not carrying a cross, the Vicar refused to allow it to enter the church grounds. To this the Mayor responded with an order forbidding the church hearse to enter the streets. Hence at each funeral the council's hearse is used to the entrance of the church, where the coffin is transferred to the church hearse, entailing an extra cost of two francs.

After the services the coffin is replaced in the council's hearse and taken to the cemetery.

## British Mutineers Sentenced.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

PORTSMOUTH, Nov. 26.—The ringleader in the mutiny of stokers in the naval barracks here, November 1, in the course of which, on that day and on the following the quarters of the officers were wrecked and some of the officers received injuries, was sentenced to-day by court-martial to five years imprisonment. His name is Moody.

Somewhere I saw it printed—"Opportunity knocks at your door but importunity walks in to your private office."

I don't want to be importunate, but I would like to send my cigars into your office. I will take the risk of their being kicked out if you will let them in.

Please read my offer carefully. There are no strings to it.

MY OFFER IS:—I will, upon request, send one hundred Shivers' Panatela Cigars on approval to a reader of The Sun, express prepaid. He may smoke ten cigars and return the remaining ninety at my expense if he is not pleased with them; if he is pleased, and keeps them, he agrees to remit the price, \$5.00, within ten days.

The fillers of these cigars are clear Havana, of good quality—not only clear, but long, clean Havana—no shorts or cuttings are used. The wrappers are genuine Sumatra.

In ordering please enclose business card or give personal references, and state whether mild, medium or strong cigars are desired.

If you think the Panatela would not please you let me send my catalogue of Clear Havana cigars.

HERBERT D. SHIVERS, 913 Filbert Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

## BOGUS RAILWAY MINISTER.

Baggage Porter Prevented Repetition of Keopke's Fraud in Hamburg.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

HAMBURG, Nov. 26.—The Keopke affair, in which the city fathers were held up and robbed by a bogus military Captain, with a squad of genuine soldiers to back up his demands, has had many feeble imitations, but none came so near success as an attempt that was made here to-day.

A smartly dressed man appeared at the Dammtor railway station. He said he was Herr Breitenbach, Prussian Minister of Railways. His self-possession and commanding manner seemed to inspire his claim. He issued a series of orders that were promptly obeyed. He directed all the cabs to leave the station, and proceeded to examine the cash in the ticket office.

The only person who suspected him was a baggage porter, and he notified the police. The latter took the risk of arresting the self-styled Minister, and later found that he was a discharged Bavarian railway employee.

## LOW GRADE BRITISH OFFICERS.

They Write Badly and Lack Power of Expression—Non-Coms Much Better.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—A report issued by the War Office in reference to the recent examinations for promotion says that many officers are handicapped by bad handwriting. Some also show want of intelligence and small power of expression. They appear to suffer generally from defective education.

On the other hand the work of the non-commissioned officers shows intelligence, power of concise expression and good penmanship. Nevertheless the percentage of failures among the officers decreased from 22 per cent. in November, 1905, to 13 per cent. in May, 1906. It is evident that the officers are making serious efforts to master all aids to efficiency.

## INFLUENZA IN NEW FORM.

Students and Townsfolk Suffering at Oxford—Football Postponed.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—Influenza, engendered by the recent abnormal rise in the temperature, has taken an unfamiliar form at Oxford, Swindon and some other large towns, the symptoms being nausea and dysentery.

The local physicians at Oxford think it is a new variety of the disease. The health officer vouches for the milk and water supplies being beyond suspicion. Students and townsfolk are equally affected. Hundreds are disabled. The disease is spreading rapidly.

The semi-final football match for the intercollegiate cup which was fixed for to-morrow has been postponed. Several of the players are laid up with influenza.

## NEW AUSTRALIAN CONSULATES.

Bill Proposed in Consequence of His Hungarian Migration.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

VIENNA, Nov. 26.—Count von Welsersheim, the Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, has proposed a bill, in consequence of the increasing number of Hungarian emigrants to America, to send delegates to the United States to prepare for the establishment of Austro-Hungarian consulates at the following named places: Charleston, Clarksburg, Johnstown, Hazleton, Detroit, Stoneham, Pocahontas and Buffalo.

## MAY REMOVE MR. PETTINGILL.

Porto Rican Official Said to Have Influenced the President.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

SAN JUAN, Nov. 26.—It is reported that the insular officials who are opposed to United States District Attorney Pettigill's visit here in getting him to take their view of the complaints against Mr. Pettigill, and that he will be removed shortly.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY

**Evans' Ale**

The Real Thanksgiving Beverage

ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVE

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## Dress Garments for Men

If the eleventh hour finds you without the dress garment which a formal occasion demands, keep in mind that we have ready-for-service everything the occasion can demand.

That "everything" implies more than you expect. As an instance, let us take the new peaked lapel, slash-pocket tuxedo suit of